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No. 284 December 3, 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WIRELESS BULLETIN

Prepared by International Press and Publications Division, OIE, and transmitted overseas for information of Foreign Service Officers and for publication of appropriate parts in the foreign press

Inter-American Defense Pact Put into Effect.

STATE DEPT. The United States and 13 other American Republics bound themselves today to an alliance pledging joint action to defend the Western Hemisphere.

The Rio de Janeiro mutual defense pact went into force when Costa Rican Ambassador Mario Esquivel signed documents at a ceremony here signifying his country had deposited her ratification. Costa Rica was the 14th nation to take this step, thus making the necessary two-thirds of the 21 American Republics to bring the treaty into force.

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The defense pact was signed at Rio de Janeiro 15 months ago and was ratified by unanimous vote of the U.S. Senate a few months later.

U.S. Secretary of State Marshall acclaimed the treaty as a symbol of the desire of American Republics to bring peace and security to the world. He was unable to appear at the ceremony, but his message was read by Acting Secretary of State Lovett. Marshall stated:

"I am happy to join with the representatives of the American Republics on this occasion which is of so great importance to everyone of our respective countries. For the first time in our inter-American relations there is now a firm treaty basis for the obligations to cooperate in preventing or resisting aggression of any kind against any American state.

"The treaty comes into force by virtue of the deposit of the 14th ratification [illegible] the distinguished Ambassador of Costa Rica. Other governments now have the treaty under consideration in their legislatures. The confident expectation of the Rio conference that the treaty will be ratified by all 21 Republics can be realized, I hope, in the immediate future.

"The Rio treaty is an expression not only of the solidarity of the American Republics, but also of their firm desire to press forward under the United Nations Charter toward

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the achievement of peace and security throughout the world. This simple but auspicious ceremony today will be noted with interest far beyond the American continent."

Marshall's message was heard by distinguished Latin American diplomats who were among the representatives of the Organization of American States present at the signing. Also present were U.S. Senator Arthur Vandenberg, who signed the treaty at Rio, and Senator Tom Connally, who is to replace him as head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the next Congress.

Vandenberg declared: "This is a deeply significant event for two vital reasons.

"First. It is a new milestone on the road to Western Hemisphere fraternity and to Pan American security and peace. It vitalizes our all-American purpose to stand 'all for one and one for all' in this western world. I express the confident hope that the remaining signatories which have not yet completed their ratification of the Rio pact will soon make the record eloquently unanimous. This is the covenant of our mutual faith. This is the dedication of our mutual purpose. For the United States I assert that nothing could be closer to our hearts.

Milestone in Life of U.N.

"Second. This is a new milestone in the life of the United Nations within whose jurisdiction the Rio pact was conceived and will faithfully operate. It demonstrates how communities of congenial nations, with a common interest in peace and freedom, can move forward to serve these noble ends through regional arrangement, and under Article 51, which the Charter of the United Nations provides for these ends.

"Thus it becomes a vital and inviting pattern for peace and progress within the Charter as it stands. Thus it becomes a beacon in the watchtowers of the Charter. Its sole but relentless motive is honorable peace with justice in a free world of free states and free men.

"I believe history will take important note of this event, and I pray that Divine grace may bless its outcome."

The inter-American agreement requires prompt assistance to be given by all the contracting nations whenever one or more of them is attacked by a foreign state. The type of aid rendered is at the discretion of the separate Republics until the "Organ of Consultation" meets. This body has power to direct what measures shall be taken to meet the attack. It may select economic sanctions, breaking of diplomatic relations, interruption of communications, or other measures. It cannot, however, direct a state to use its armed forces without its consent.

Other Treaty Provisions

Should one American Republic attack or invade another, the treaty provides that all the signatories shall consult on the dispute, shall call on the contenders to cease hostilities and "shall take in addition all other necessary measures to reestablish or maintain inter-American peace and security and for the solution of the conflict by peaceful means."

A two-thirds vote is required to determine whether or not a nation is invading Western Hemisphere security under terms of the treaty.

At the end of the ceremony, Dr. William Manger, Assistant Secretary General of the OAS, read congratulatory messages from several American governments. From Chile came word that the pact had received Senate approval there and that the Government hopes to make it law very soon. Ecuador also declared he treaty is on its way to ratification.

(Continued on Page 11.)

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(Defense Fact -- Cont'd from Page 2.)

Besides the United States, countries which have already deposited their ratifications of the treaty are: Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela and Costa Rica.

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Broad Powers Voted for Palestine Conciliation Commission.

PARIS CONFERENCE. The United Nations Political Committee today tentatively approved a new U.S. proposal which would confer broad powers on a planned Palestine Conciliation Commission to negotiate a Holy Land boundary settlement without reference either to the Bernadotte report or the Assembly's earlier partition resolution. It also tentatively voted to set up an international regime in a demilitarized Jerusalem, with maximum local autonomy for both Jewish and Arab communities in the city. The Committee will meet again on Palestine Saturday.

The new boundary mediation plan was approved by the overwhelming vote of 42 to 1 (Yemen), with 12 abstentions. It would instruct the Conciliation Commission, which already has received Committee approval, "to assist governments and authorities concerned to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding between them."

The Committee earlier rejected provisions in a United Kingdom resolution which made specific reference to the Bernadotte Report's giving the Negev to the Arabs and Western Galilee to the Jews. Also voted down was another British resolution paragraph which endorsed the Bernadotte report's conclusion that territory not included within the final boundaries of Israel or Jerusalem should be awarded to Trans-Jordan.

Discussing the victorious U.S. amendment on Conciliation Commission assistance to bring a final settlement, Dean Rusk, U.S. delegate, explained today that he still preferred the wording of the original British provision setting out Commission terms of reference which was defeated Thursday. The British proposal would have allowed the Commission to negotiate with the contending parties on the basis of both the Bernadotte plan and the partition resolution, with any territorial exchanges outside this framework to be arranged on the basis of mutual agreement and reciprocity. It was supported by the United States in Thursday's balloting.

He said the United States put forward its amendment to the United Kingdom proposal today largely because both delegates who objected to the Bernadotte plan and those who were against the 1947 partition plan united in opposing the original British text.

The U.N. Security Council membership committee, meanwhile, postponed consideration of Israel's application for membership until the Assembly Political Committee produces its settlement plan. The United States had sought urgent action of the request, in view of the approaching end of the U.N. Assembly session. The question may be left until next year, due to this time factor.

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Wheat Conference Called for January 25.

STATE DEPT. The United States today was asked to convene an international conference in Washington next January 25 to negotiate a new International Wheat Agreement.

The call came from Charles F. Wilson, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of the preparatory commission

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appointed last July by the International Wheat Council to ascertain when conditions seemed favorable for a new wheat pact. The Commission met here today and voted for the conference.

A 36-nation wheat agreement was concluded in Washington last March, but it failed to obtain the requisite number of ratifications before the July deadline date. President Truman and Congressional leaders have expressed optimism about the chances for ratification of a similar pact by the new U.S. Senate which takes office in January.

The agreement would fix a specified amount of wheat to be exported by the chief wheat exporting signatory nations at agreed maximum and minimum prices over a period of years.

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Other items transmitted by radio today include:

MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL FILE

Title	Wordage
America's Role in Middle East Discussed	820
Incorporation of Indian States Praised	500
Irrigation-Power Projects Advance in U.S.	1200
Pakistan Air Cadets to Train in U.S.	150
U.S., Canada to Build Locomotives for India	110
Griffis Heads New Palestine Relief Organization	1700
The Week in the United States	1150

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EUROPEAN REGIONAL FILE

The Week in the United States	1150
ECA Extends Letters of Commitment Maturity Date	240
Dallas to Erect Statue to English-Born Publisher	240
U.S. Legislators Confident on Airlift	450
New York Times Plans European Air Edition	190
Edits See Successful Future for Marshall Plan	1320
Czech Official Announces Trade Pact with West	310
Editorial Points up Soviet "Fear of Foreigners"	560
Tripled Exports by 1952 Aim of CEEC	440
ECA Authorizations Total $47 Million	290
Italian General Says Marshall Plan Shows Results	260

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FAR EAST WIRELESS BULLETIN

In addition to items in this Bulletin, the Far East Bulletin carried:

Hoffman Calls on Truman Before London, Far East Trip (rewrite)	900
ECAFE Discusses Agriculture Report	830
Grain Allocations for Asian Countries Announced	240
Half Total ECA China Commodity Aid Already Delivered	500
Pedrosa "Personally" Favors ITO Ratification	800
Late News Roundup Material	250

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